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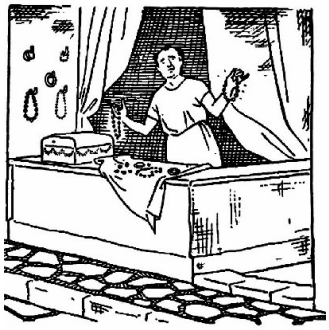
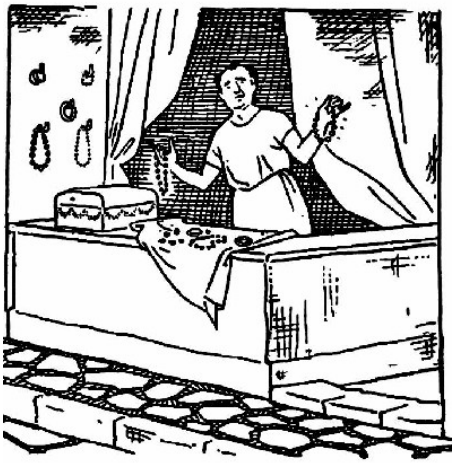
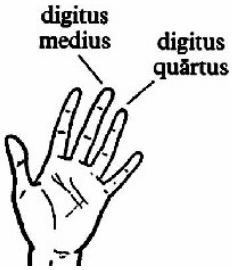
VOCABULARIUM LATĪNUM
VERBĪS ATQUE IMAGINIBUS EXPLICĀTUM

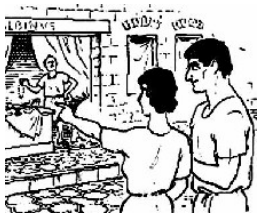
Cap. VIII

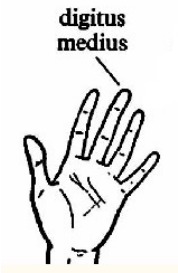
(Nota bene: ↔ = **contrarium**, antonymum)

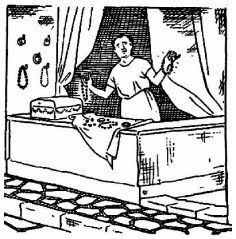
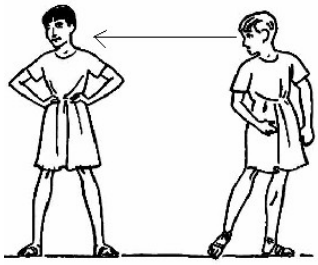
VOCABULUM SŌLUM (AUT CUM IMAGINE)	IMĀGO VERBĪS EXPLICĀTA
taberna, tabernae, f.  TABERNA ROMANA	 in hac **tabernā** māla, pira et alia pōma venduntur
gemma, -ae, f. 	video trēs pulchrās **gemmās**

margarīta, -ae, f. margarīta	 haec est līnea **margaritārum**
tabernārius, -ī, m.	 Qui tabernam habet **tabernārius** est. Albīnus tabernam habet in quā ornamenta vendit. Albīnus est **tabernārius**!
ornamentum, -ī, n. gemma margarīta ānulus cum gemmā līnea cum margarītīs = līnea margarītārum	**Ornamenta** sunt gemmae, margarītae, ānulī, et cētera… Multae fēminae **ornamentīs** delectantur quia iīs ornantur.

gemma, margarīta, ānulus cum gemmā, līnea margaritārum sunt **ornamenta**.	 Aemilia multa **ornamenta** habet
ānulus, -ī, m. ānulus cum gemmā	 **ānulus** Lydia iam est laeta quia **ānulum** in digitō habet.
līnea, -ae, f. _____	 **līnea** margaritārum
digitus, -ī, m. 	 in manū quinque **digitī** sunt.

	 Lydia tabernam Albīnī **digitō** monstrat
collum, -ī, n. 	
pretium, -ī, n. 	 Mēdus: quantum est **pretium** huius ānulī gemmātī? Albīnus: pretium eius est centum sestertii. Medus: Quid? Id magnum **pretium** est!
sestertius, -ī, m. 	– Quantum est pretium illīus baculī? – baculum duobus **sestertiīs** constat. – sed ego unum tantum **sestertium** habeo!
pecuniōsus, -ī, m.	Is quī magnam pecuniam habet **pecuniōsus** est...

gemmātus, -ī, m.	 ānulus **gemmātus** gemmam habet. ānulus **gemmātus** pulchrā gemmā ornātur.
medius, -ī, m.	 Digitus **medius** est digitus qui in **mediō** est
quartus, -ī, m.	
vigintī **20** (=XX)	**20** **vigintī**
octogintā **80** (= LXXX)	**80** **octogintā**
nonagintā **90** (= XC)	**90** **nonagintā**

vendo, vendere (↔ **emō**, **emere**)	 Albīnus est tabernārius qui ornamenta **vendit**. Quī pecuniam habent, pecuniam Albīnō dant et ornamenta **emunt**.
consisto, consistere (↔ ambulō, ambulāre; currō, currere)	Hoc est ambulāre, sed quī **consistit**: , non iam ambulat!
aspicio, aspicere **(= videō, vidēre)**	Quintus Marcum **aspicit** 
abeō, abīre (= discēdō, discēdere)	Aemilia et Iulia sunt in peristylō. Sed Iulia videt pulchrās rōsās in hortō. Puella ab Aemilia **discēdit** = Iulia **abit** ab Aemiliā et intrat in hortum.
accipio, accipere **(↔ dō, dāre)**	Paulus Aemilius Paulus et Aemilius amīcī sunt. Aemīlius Paulō panem **dat**. Paulus panem ab Aemīliō **accipit**.

ornō, ornāre (=adornō, adornāre)	Multae fēminae ornamentīs delectantur quia iīs **ornantur**. Aemilia multa ornamenta habet, quibus **ornātur**. Ornamenta Aemiliam **ornant** = ea Aemiliam adornant.
clamō, clamāre	 Parvus puer **clāmat**
ostendō, ostendere (= monstrō, monstrāre) **(**↔ occultō**,** occultāre**)**	 Albīnus in tabernā suā līneas margaritārum et alia ornamenta **ostendit**.
constō, constāre	 Ānulus gemmātus centum sestertiīs **constat** Pretium ānulī gemmātī est centum sestertiī.

conveniō, convenīre	 Lydia: - aspice, Mede, ānulus ad digitum medium non **convenit**, sed ad digitum quartum!
alius, -a, -ud	Romae multae tabernae sunt. **Aliī** tabernariī ormamenta vendunt, **aliī** māla et pira, **aliī** librōs, **aliī** vendunt rōsās et līlia...
ille, illa, illud	Hic ānulus: ānulus qui est prope mē. **Ille** ānulus: ānulus quī est procul ā mē.
tantus...quantus (adi.)	 Lydia: ānulus ad digitum quartum convenit quia digitus quartus non est **tantus quantus** digitus medius.
satis (adv.)	Quot sestertiōs habet Mēdus in sacculō suō? Nonaginta sestertiōs habet. Quot sestertiīs constat ānulus gemmātus? Ānulus gemmātus constat centum sestertiīs. Pretium ānulī gemmātī est centum sestertiī. Itaque, pecunia quam Medus in sacculō habet non **satis** est!
nimis (adv.)	Quot sestertiōs habet Mēdus in sacculō suō? Nonagintā sestertiōs habet. Quot sestertiīs constat ānulus gemmātus? Ānulus gemmātus constat centum sestertiīs. Pretium ānulī gemmātī est centum sestertiī. Itaque, pecunia quam Mēdus in sacculō habet non satis est! Pretium ānulī **nimis** magnum est!
aut (coni.)	Quī ante tabernam Albīnī consistunt, **aut** ornamenta emunt, **aut** non emunt et discēdunt!